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## THE DALMATIAN APPROACH TO GREECE

**A**N OLD Roman would have little difficulty in his choice of a route to Greece. As little traveling for mere pleasure was done in his day, naturally the shortest routes were taken. So he would sail from Brundusium, the nearest Italian port to Greece, across the Adriatic to Dyrrachium (the modern Durazzo in Albania), and down along the Ionian shore. Though nowadays there are many other routes from Italy and Central Europe—this, the oldest one, is still in greatest favor. But whatever way we take now, the journey must finally be made by sea just as in Roman days. For Greece, though fairly well equipped with railways, strangely enough is not yet connected with the continental systems. The short link in the iron chain—scarcely a hundred miles around the foothills of Mount Olympus—which would connect Larissa, the northeastern terminus of the Thessalian lines, with Salonike, the nearest point on the Macedonian railway running from Nish in Servia to Constantinople, has never been built, nor is it to be expected that it will be, so long as the present relations between Greece and Turkey endure. Nor is the Thessalian system yet connected with those of central Greece, so that one is still forced to go from the Piraeus to Volo by steamer. The traveller to Greece, therefore, when he boards his steamer, feels he is leaving Europe altogether and sailing to another continent; and when he arrives in Greece, he finds this feeling of isolation from the rest of Europe is shared by the Greeks themselves and in a sense far more real. For

they always speak of going to Europe, as if their peninsula were not an integral part of the continent. And if he stays long enough in their midst, he very soon falls into the same way of speaking. With the Greeks themselves, of course, this feeling is inherited, a reminiscence of the actual state of affairs under Turkish rule, when they were cut off from the rest of Europe, if not of a far remoter time when all the influences exerted upon their country were from directions away from the mainland. The Greeks are now practically upon an island, all their commercial dealings with the rest of the world being by sea, just as in antiquity. Railway facilities with the countries beyond the Balkans would dispell this inborn feeling of isolation.

In choosing a route to Greece the past summer, it occurred to me that a most attractive way of approach would be the more unusual one down the eastern shore of the Adriatic, which would afford an opportunity of visiting the historic, though little known towns along the Dalmatian coast. It had always seemed strange to me that so interesting a part of Europe, one so full of associations of centuries of history and yet so remote from the interests of the world of to-day, should attract so few travellers to its shores. And yet there is no lack of fascinating and stimulating accounts of its history, its quaint and picturesque life and beautiful architecture, from the pens of enthusiastic travellers—and who that has once visited this charming part of Europe can help being an enthusiastic exploiter of its many charms and beauties? And withal it is so easy of access, scarcely a day's sail from Venice or Trieste to Zara, its capital, and for three-quarters of a century the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company has made it possible to explore with ever increasing comfort this neglected coast. And if you are pressed for time and only wish to get a hasty glimpse of it on the way elsewhere, you can most profitably make the whole journey from Trieste to Corfu in a week, on one of the slower steamers of the line, which visits in a most leisurely manner (and you already feel you are in the East, where everything is done leisurely) the more important towns, giving you a few hours' stay on shore at each. Nor need you fear the heat of a Dalmatian summer; for though I had been warned against it, I found it was no more than what I had encountered in Italy, nor as disagreeable as in Greece. The peculiar dryness of the air tempers its effect, and is little worse than what we have to endure at home.

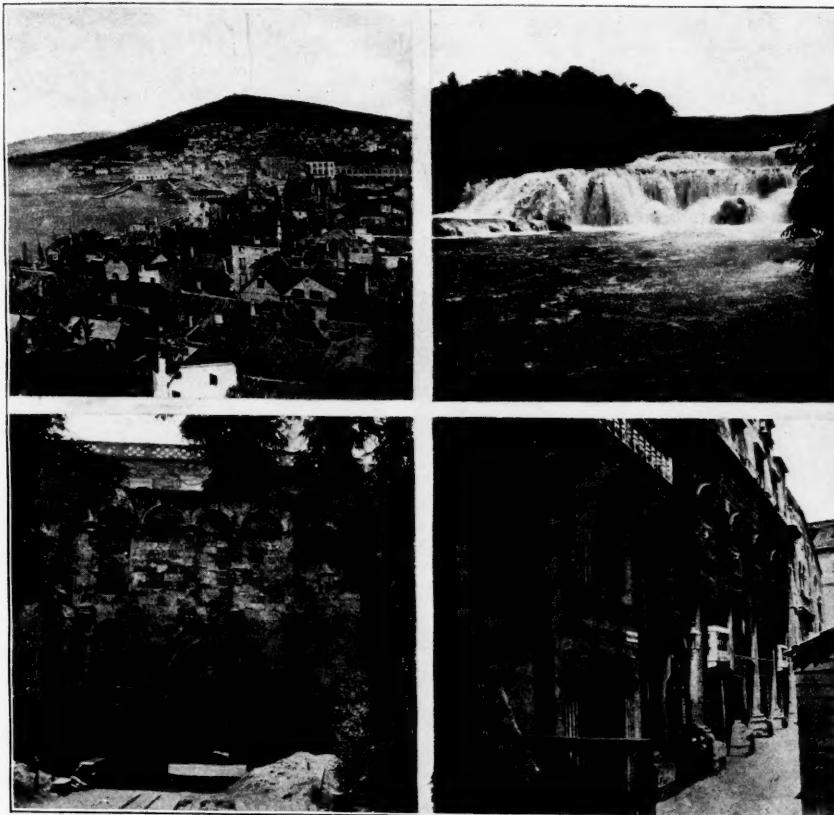
But neglect seems always to have been the lot of this ill-fated country. Even in antiquity it is described by Strabo as a sadly neglected land, and we know that Venice during her long control of it in the Middle Ages, in order to make her hold easier to maintain and better to recruit her armies from the hardy peasantry, purposely avoided every measure calculated to improve the condition of the people, the Venetian senate—incredible as it may seem—even preventing the establishment of schools there and the introduction of printing. Even now, under Austrian control, government officers who are not Dalma-

tians by birth, look upon employment there so far from Vienna as a kind of political banishment, and Dalmatia in official circles is spoken of as the Siberia of Austria. Yet this neglected little country has had an important history and has been the mother of many a great man. It produced three Roman emperors—Decius, Diocletian, and Claudius Gothicus—and as many Roman pontiffs—Caio, Gregory X, and John IV. St. Jerome was also born and reared here as well as Dominis, another scion of the church, no less noted as a scientist than as a theologian. Newton confessed he received his first ideas of the theory of light from this Dalmatian monk, who was the first to give a scientific explanation of the rainbow. Boscovich, a mathematician and scientist of European rank, and Gondola, an inspired though now almost forgotten poet, both shed honor on Ragusa, their native city. These are but a few of the many illustrious names of which Dalmatia is proud. And she has played no insignificant part in the political destinies of Europe and can boast many a glorious triumph in her past. When Kara Mustapha—to mention only one incident—at the second siege of Vienna was threatening to carry the desolating sway of the crescent into the very heart of Europe, it is well to remember how much this small strip of seacoast—its length does not exceed the distance from Genoa to Rome—contributed to keep back the victorious Moslems; for it was principally on Dalmatian soil and mostly with the help of her rugged peasant soldiers, that Venice withstood the Turkish armies. The castles of those glorious days still stand to remind us of her heroism, while those of a still more remote past, like Diocletian's huge fortress at Spalato, or the stronghold of Clissa, which has gallantly defeated many an enemy from the time of the Romans down, are witnesses of her ancient power and glory. And from her peculiar position as the border land between east and west, Dalmatia has always been the bulwark of western civilization, humanity, and learning in southeastern Europe. For though her shore, being inclined toward Italy, and early colonized by Italians, has ever been receptive of western influences, still large increments to her population have come from the east; and though her coast towns are quite Italian, yet the bulk of her people is Slavic. Just over those wall like mountains which form the eastern border of this narrow coast line (and Dalmatia is nowhere over 40 miles wide) is Turkey with all its eastern superstitions and barbarity. A great deal of the strangeness and quaintness of Dalmatia's picturesque life, so fascinating to the traveller, its curious manners and varied costumes, result from this blending of dissimilar influences.

From the earliest times this strip of seaboard has borne the same name and character. It is ever Dalmatia, the province; for though the mother of many republics within its borders, the country as a whole has never achieved independence, but has contented itself with having worked out its destiny under the suzerainty of her more powerful neighbors. First it is the province of Rome, its brave and freedom-

loving inhabitants finally welded into the Roman provincial fabric only after two centuries of determined resistance. After the decay of Roman power, for centuries it was the battle ground of Slavs, Bulgars, Avars, Croats, and Huns, all struggling for its conquest. The old Roman towns were destroyed and their inhabitants took refuge in the coast towns, or founded new ones as at Spalato and Ragusa. And to this day the population of these towns is more Italian than Slavic, doubtless the descendants of the old Roman colonists rather than of Venice, as so generally supposed. In the VIII century it is the province of Constantinople and followed for a short time the fortunes of the Eastern Empire, though the Slavic population of the interior remained largely independent. Nor have the Latin and Slavic Dalmatians ever amalgamated to this day. Gradually the growth of Venice became powerful enough in the IX century to interfere in Dalmatian affairs. But it was only after centuries of constant warfare with Hungarians, Slavs, Genoese, and Turks, time after time losing what had been gained, that finally the all-absorbing power of the Island Republic converted all the country north of Ragusa (though several maritime cities still led an independent existence), together with the islands of the Quarnero, into her most important province, the main reliance of her military power. How firm was Venetian control is still attested by the fact that though only 10 per cent. of the inhabitants of Dalmatia to-day are of Italian origin—the “Bodoli”—still her life, her institutions, and art are Italian yet, while the language of the seaport towns still bears the stamp of the Venetian dialect and the impress of the great mediaeval power of the Adriatic is everywhere in evidence still, the effigies of her winged lion visible on many a fortification wall and gate, her palaces and churches the counterpart of those of Venice.

And Dalmatia's allegiance to this great power really never ended until the treaty of Campo Formio, concluded a little more than a century ago, when finally she became a crown province of Austria, under whose beneficent rule she has remained prosperous and contented ever since. Such a record of war, siege, and rapine has been the lot of few other countries. Nor is it difficult to see the cause of the ill fate of this unfortunate country. The barren limestone soil—which Strabo mentioned—compelled the inhabitants to collect into towns near the few tillable districts, which are widely scattered, and consequently made it difficult for town to combine with town against a common foe. And doubtless the old Roman blood and traditions left a love of local independence which also hindered these towns from forming a federation, and so left them a prey to the more compact political organisms of Venice, Hungary, and Turkey. And the perpetual ill-feeling between the urban Latins and the country Slavs who had overrun the country in such hordes in the VI century, a feeling by no means vanquished yet, retarded any union between the two. All these causes operated together in making this unfortunate country the easy prey of neighboring peoples, and are responsible for her unfortunate history.



SPALATO, FROM THE CATHEDRAL  
TOWER

PORTA AUREA IN N. WALL OF THE COLONNADE ON WEST OF PERISTYLE  
PALACE

UPPER KIRKA FALLS FROM THE  
NORTH

Photos by A. S. Cooley

Like Greece and most other Mediterranean lands, Dalmatia presents to the sea a most desolate and uninviting front. Steep, gray limestone mountains almost entirely devoid of verdure, and bleak wind-swept island reefs parallel with the shore, the remnants of submerged mountain ridges, with only here and there a lonely castle ruin or perhaps a tiny village hidden in some miniature haven, to betoken the presence of man—this is your first impression. But these lofty hills form clear-cut silhouettes against the azure sky, and though so bleak and gray, are now and again bathed in the most delicate violet and rosy hues of the sunlight, and then again take on darkling and lowering shadows in the gathering storm. For the Adriatic has ever been known for its changing moods, since Horace sang of *Auster* as the "*Dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae.*" But this sudden violence of the

oncoming storm need not deter the voyager to Dalmatia's shores, nor need he stand in awe of the

*"rabiem Noti  
Quo non arbiter Hadriae  
Major, tollere seu ponere vult frcta."*

for the whole coast is so protected by islands that his ship is seldom exposed to the fury of the sea, but rides along on even keel in lea of the island chain, and it is only in winter that the anger of the *Bora* is to be dreaded, while in summer only now and again the heat of the gentle *Scirocco* is to be feared.

We, too, experienced the fitful moods of this fickle sea, as one morning last July we sailed from Trieste for Zara on our long voyage down the Adriatic. As the ship left the quay and turned her bows southward along the Istrian shore, the sky was dark with leaden clouds while a fine, penetrating rain was driving against us as we beat into the squally wind, and the sea was flecked with foam. We had eagerly hoped to get a view of the retreating city, so grandly situated on the very shore with its wonderful background of mountain peaks—its position recalling though surpassing in beauty even that of Genoa. But soon it faded away in the mist and we already seemed far out at sea, while our first day's experience on Dalmatian waters bade fair to be a disappointment, for such signs of weather on any other sea would have been deemed sure indications of a settled and lasting storm. But not so on the Adriatic. Within an hour all was changed; the rain had ceased, the murky clouds had begun to lighten, and soon, as if a mighty curtain had been drawn aside, the neighboring coast of Istria was disclosed to our sight, with its lofty mountains here and there sparkling in the sunlight and lighting up the most beautiful tints of purple and violet as we sailed along in full view of her many pretty villages nestling at their base. Soon we were entering one of her harbors, that of Pola—the *Pietas Julia* of the Romans—near the southern end of the peninsula at the mouth of the Bay of the Quarnero. Few cities can boast so grand a haven as this, protected on the north and east by fortified hills rising up from the city streets, and on the west by a series of fortified islands, a truly impregnable spot, which the Austrians, taking the hint from Napoleon, have utilized as the chief station of their fleet. Here one feels he is in the presence of the bygone power of Rome, for as the ship sails on into the harbor, the splendidly preserved Roman buildings, still the glory of the modern town, break upon the view, in striking contrast to the modern fortifications and warships, evidences of the present-day military importance of the place. Most striking of all is the huge oval amphitheater with its peculiar square corner towers rising up from the shore just to the north of the town. It were wrong to call this splendid relic a ruin, for its exterior is in almost perfect preservation. On entering, however, we find the inte-

rior has utterly disappeared, for it, like its sister Coliseum at Rome, has been used as a quarry; but owing to an accidental difference in construction its outer wall has not suffered. The interior masonry was connected with the exterior by means of wooden beams instead of the usual stone vaulting, making it possible for the interior parts to be removed without detriment to the outer ring, which still stands to its ancient height of almost a hundred feet. So it looks to us now as we enter the harbor just as it did centuries ago to the Roman bearing in with his galley, and this, together with the old bastioned walls and other visible evidences of the past, irresistibly transports us back to the spell of Rome. But on entering the town, everything reminds us of Italy—streets, architecture, and people are all Italian in character. The population here is indeed much more Italian than Slavic—the latter element being mostly composed of refugees from Dalmatia, farther south. Indeed, the Triestines boast themselves to be "*piu Italiani degli Italiani*," and Pola and the other cities of the Istrian peninsula could say the same.

After a short stop in Pola we are again underway for Zara, touching at Lussin Piccolo on the way, one of the two ports of Ossero, which with the neighboring Veglia—once an island republic—formerly belonged to Dalmatia, though now attached to Istria. But Dalmatia still controls Arbe, the third important island in this vicinity in Roman and mediaeval times, the birthplace of Pope Gregory X and Dominis. In the dusk of the evening we sail through the straits of the *Quarnero*, among the perfect network of islands which literally choke the way. These islands are innumerable, some being only points of rock sticking up through the water. Now we are sailing among the retreats of the famous Dalmatian or Narentine pirates, who for centuries infested this part of the Adriatic. Even in Roman days, pirates held possession of these island fortresses. In the IX century, after Charlemagne relinquished his short-lived authority over Dalmatia, they had become a veritable scourge of this part of the Mediterranean; in the year 1000 the Venetian Doge, Orseolo II, made a determined war upon them and concluded terms with them at Zara, but the Dalmatians were soon again in arms and the warlike Doge besieged their chief stronghold of Lagosta. After its capture, he became Duke of Dalmatia, and it was in commemoration of this signal victory that the "*Sposalizio del Mar*"—kept up through so many centuries—was instituted. Again, in the XVI century, the old scourge broke out again. In 1540 Venice had made a treaty with the Turks, according to which all Dalmatia except the coast towns, was handed over to the Moslems; a Turkish governor was put in charge of the castle of Clissa near Spalato, and its Slavic inhabitants took refuge on the islands of Segna in the *Quarnero*, and became known as the Uscocks, the most bloodthirsty pirates of Europe, giving constant trouble to the whole neighborhood until they were finally dispersed in 1617, since which time all these islands have been peaceful enough.

On awakening next morning, we find ourselves at Zara, the modern capital of the country. Here we get our first real impression of Dalmatia. To one familiar with north Italian towns and especially Venice, there is little that is distinctive in the outward appearance of this quaint little town of scarcely 12,000 people. For it has the same network of narrow streets, most of which are only broad enough for pedestrians, the same tall houses with pointed doorways and grated windows below, and the same church architecture. Its fortification walls—now planted with trees—were built by an architect of Verona, the Porta di Terra Ferma being a copy of one in his native city; the cathedral is Romanesque, very similar to one in Pisa, while the church of St. Donato (the municipal museum now), has an interior recalling that of the Baptistry in the same town. The tiny town even boasts a *Ghetto* and the little Piazza is flanked by a hall of justice, cathedral, and cafés, and as in Venice here are marble Corinthian columns, with the remains of a sculptured Lion of St. Mark still upon one. Though an important town even under the Cæsars, Zara is better known from its later history, especially from its famous five-day siege at the beginning of the fourth crusade by Venetians and French, when the Doge, Enrico Dandola, turned the army of the Cross, while on its way to Jerusalem, against this Christian town. As a penance he built the present cathedral. But the chief interest of Zara for us to-day is its wonderfully picturesque life. Though the population here as in these other coast towns is predominantly Italian in descent and language, the neighboring country people are mostly Slavic, and their costumes of a most indescribable and engaging variety, give a strange and picturesque character to Zara. Such a variety of types of faces and such queer looking costumes as are to be seen in these narrow streets, scarcely have their counterpart even in Dalmatia, and surely nowhere else. Not only does each surrounding district have its own peculiar fashion, but each individual varies it to suit his own taste, and in the choice of brilliant colors and fantastic combinations—scarlet, blue, and orange are everywhere seen—the men show as much barbaric taste as the women. It was a most agreeable hour we spent seated in the Piazza before a cafe sipping our Maraschino—the cordial made from the marasca or wild Dalmatian cherry is the chief export of Zara—and watching the fantastically dressed natives. The dress of the peasant man, if he does not wear European garb in unheard of colors, such as trousers of blue or green and shirts of red and yellow, might consist of a wide-sleeved shirt of any bright color with tassel fringes, over which is a double-breasted vest richly ornamented with braid of gold or silk, and at the waist a heavy leathern girdle, as a receptacle for pipes and pistols (and no one feels he is properly dressed without one or more pistols); dark woollen trousers, extraordinary full and wide at the hips, tapering to the ankle, and with a very long and bagging seat; slippers of skin and a little brimless red woollen cap stuck rakishly on one side of the head completing his simple costume. It would

be far more audacious for me to attempt to describe the more complicated and varying dress of one of these peasant women. Her hair might be neatly tied up with bright ribbons and surmounted by a richly embroidered cap, over which is placed a white or colored kerchief with worked edges tied under the chin; or she might wear a soft white linen cap with puckered crown and narrow ruffled brim. A long and shapeless coat of dark blue or white, richly braided or beaded, with red bands around the wrists and the upper part of the full, flowing sleeves, is worn loosely over a coarse linen shirt negligently open at the throat. The heavy skirt of wool—and it is incredible how they can endure such heavy garments in the heat of a Dalmatian summer—either white or red or blue, falling just to the ankle, and displaying the woollen leggings and moccasins, has a richly colored or embroidered apron over it, and is held in at the waist by a wide leathern or colored cloth belt, in whose folds may also be seen knives or whatever other useful article she may be carrying. According to her ability or fancy is she also bedecked with jewels, chains of colored glass beads, huge pendant earrings and massive metal rings—withal forming a most delightfully picturesque and strange appearance. Some of the peasant maidens are really beautiful with their expressive eyes and regular features, though the drudgery of their hard lives makes them age before their time. An artist would surely be carried away by these oriental street scenes, and would find these captivating country folk far more attractive to paint than the hackneyed peasant types of Holland or Brittany.

A few hours from Zara, through a channel protected from the sea by a chain of islands, and we are in the harbor of Sebenico. A tortuous and seemingly unnavigable strait leads into the large lake-like bay, the town at first invisible, but finally disclosed at the farther end, prettily huddled between the shore and the mediæval fortresses, superimposed the one above the other on the rocky wall behind. Series of stone stairs, instead of streets, lead up the hillside, and the stone dome of the cathedral—the great attraction of Sebenico—is conspicuous halfway up the incline. Though a closer acquaintance with this busy port would have repaid us, we did not land, as the ship stayed here only a half-hour to deposit freight; so we had to content ourselves with viewing the picturesque scene from the harbor. Those who visit the Falls of the Kerka—the ancient Titius, the boundary stream between Dalmatia and Liburnia in the earliest times—generally make the excursion from here. The way to this, the grandest natural sight in the country, leads inland about 12 miles, and is said to give one an idea of the wildness and desolation of the interior.

Sailing along a rocky and arid shore, unprotected by islands from the full force of the "*inquietus Hadria*," we next approach Spalato. Not a village or house for miles, only the desolate and limestone cliffs, with now and again a ruined fortress, in keeping with the dreary coast, crowning some promontory. But soon we round a long projecting

headland and Spalato, the "city in a house" breaks upon our view, grandly built on the shore facing southwards. Here the all-compelling interest for us is the ruined palace of Diocletian, the long facade of which, notwithstanding quays and intervening houses, rises all along the waterfront, towering above all. This—the grandest relic of Roman architecture—is the ruin of the palace or villa of the soldier emperor, who preferred to end his days here in quiet to retaining the Roman purple. The delights of country life sung three centuries before by Horace were here exemplified in this royal gardener, and when his colleague Maximian—who was too weak to wield the Roman sce-

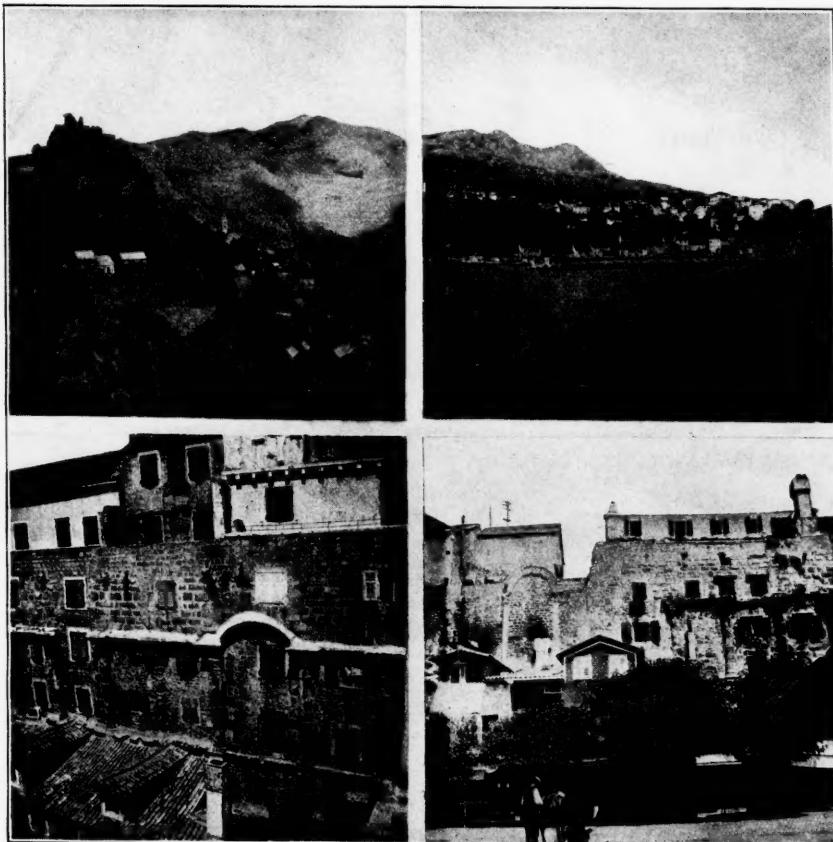


STAIRWAY STREET IN RAGUSA

Photo by Dr. Hyde

tor alone—came to Salona to exhort him to resume the government. Diocletian gave his answer in these famous words: "If you could only see the cabbages I have planted with my own hands, you would never speak of my resuming the purple."<sup>1</sup> The huge ruin with its Cyclopean walls extending far along the shore, even now is an impressive sight. An idea of its enormous size can be formed by the fact that despite the large areas within its walls, occupied by ruined temples and arches, a fair-sized amphitheater and Mausoleum (the modern Duomo), whose dome is second only to that of the Pantheon in dimen-

<sup>1</sup>Utinam Salonis olera nostris manibus insita invisere posses, de resumendo imperio non iudicares.



FORTRESS OF CLISSA NEAR SPALATO  
ARCH AND COLUMN ON S. FACADE,  
BETWEEN PORTA AUREA AND S. E.  
TOWER

CASTELNUOVO, IN THE "BOCCHE" OF  
CATTARO  
SOUTH FACADE OF PALACE NEAR  
S. E. TOWER

Photos by A. S. Cooley

sions, and a public square with its municipal buildings, still half the modern town—and Spalato with its 28,000 inhabitants is the most flourishing town in Dalmatia—is packed away inside. The streets, of course, are narrow and dark, often no more than 6 ft. across, and the houses and palaces are tall and gloomy, at times rising to the height of 6 or 7 stories. And the great contrast between the mighty Roman arches of the old buildings and these narrow mediæval streets, which they cross in a single span, is most striking. Even on the top of the outer walls are perched two and three story houses, while over one of the ancient gates, 80 ft. in the air, is a goodly sized Christian church. The villa was laid out like a military camp in the form of a rectangle with corner towers and gates in the middle of the sides flanked by

octagonal towers; the intersecting streets divided the interior into quarters, the southern two along the sea being occupied by the palace itself, with its accompanying public buildings and temples. The *Porta Aurea*, in the north wall toward Salona, is a gem of architectural beauty, and is still in excellent preservation. The *Porta Argentea*, the marine gate, is the smallest though plainly visible from the harbor; and through it we can fancy the gilded barge of the aged and decrepit emperor often passed within. Few other remains of Roman architecture surpass this royal fortress in huge and imposing dimensions. And the Arcade of the Peristyle (the present Piazza del Duomo) is of the highest importance in all architectural history, for this affords the first instance of arches springing directly from column capitals without the usual intervening entablature, an invention which may be said to have made all Byzantine and Gothic architectural forms possible. It was in 285 A. D., long before the abdication of Diocletian, that he began building this villa. For three centuries after his death, it seems to have been unoccupied; for it was not until 639, when the Avars drove away the inhabitants from the neighboring Salona, that the refugees sought protection within these walls, and this was the beginning of the present city of Spalato, named from the Palace.

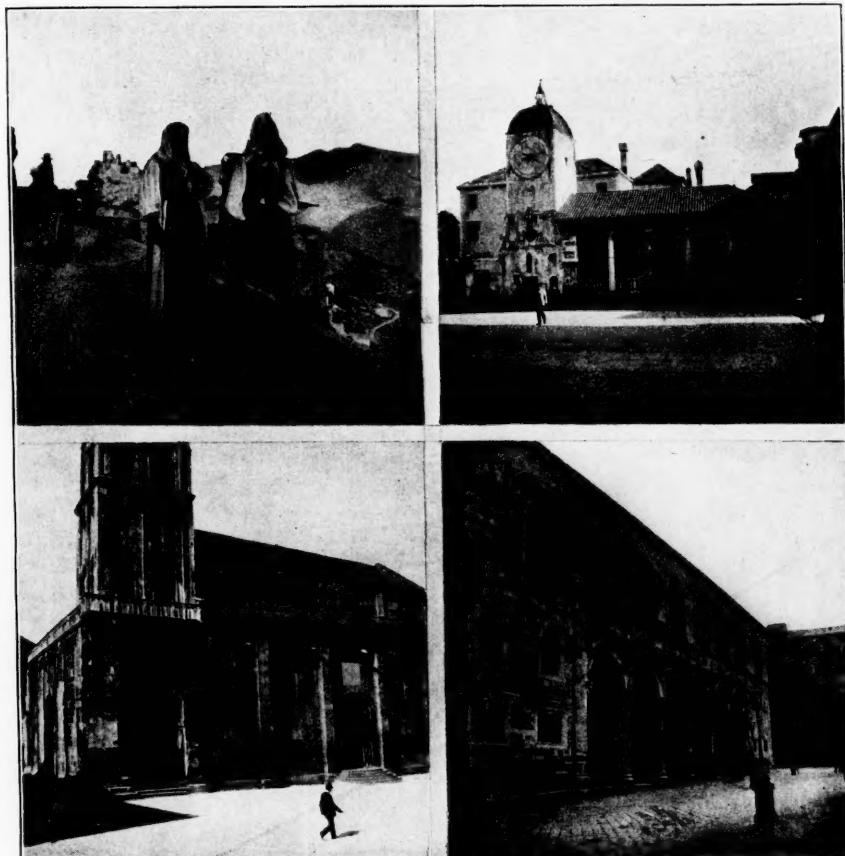
On the other side of the promontory on which it stands, at the head of an arm of the sea, stood Salona, the birthplace of Diocletian, and the most important city of Dalmatia in Roman days (unless we except the capital Dalminium). The 3 or 4 miles walk to the beautiful site—once a port, now some distance back from the sea—scarcely repays one, for only bits of the ancient town wall and gates have survived, just sufficient to indicate its oblong form, the *longae Salonae* of the poet, Lucan, besides some insignificant ruins of theaters and baths. But two miles farther is the famous fortress of Clissa, in its almost impregnable position on an isolated rock in plain view from Salona. A more picturesque spot could hardly be imagined. Another pleasant excursion from Spalato is to Traü, perhaps a dozen miles along the shore to the northwest, situated on a tiny island. This little town—for it boasts only 3,500 inhabitants—has the distinction of never having fallen into the hands of the Turks, even when in the XV and XVI centuries, practically all Dalmatia was Turkish. Within the walls of this old Roman town (it is the Tragurium of Pliny, famed in antiquity for its marble), dwells the very spirit of romance. Its crooked streets and alleys, though so narrow and dirty, furnish never ending attraction to the traveller who is in search of what is quaint and strange. Indeed the present has laid a most gentle hand upon this mediæval town, where one feels so far removed from the busy interests of the modern world. But apart from the interest of its romantic associations, Traü has little else to boast. The Cathedral, however, is very beautiful—perhaps the most beautiful in Dalmatia. We are also reminded that a discovery most important in the history of literature was made in this almost forgotten town; for, in 1665, the fragments of the well-known *Satyricon* of Petronius, the *Arbiter Elegantiarum*

of Nero's court, containing that gem of all ancient humor, the laughable account of Trimalchio's Dinner, were found here. This whole region about Spalato—the royal city itself, the ruined site of Salona, the historic castle of Clissa, and the tiny island city of Traü—all teems with romance. Not infelicitously did Shakespeare place the scenes of "Twelfth Night" here at Spalato, a "city of Illyria."

An all night's sail and we arrive in the lovely harbor of Gravosa, which is now the port of Ragusa, of all Dalmatian towns the one most replete with historic interest. As it is only about two miles over the intervening promontory of Lepado to Ragusa, we decided to go by foot. The way lay amid semi-tropical gardens and charming villas, and afforded exquisite views back into the mouth of the green *Val d'Ombla*, with its setting of dark cypress trees forming a veritable paradise in the surrounding limestone waste. Soon we ascend by winding woodland paths up to the tiny chapel of St. Biagio (or Blasius, the patron saint of Ragusa), perched high over the sea on the topmost cliff. From here we look down upon the once famous harbor and town with their background of gray cliffs which rise up from the streets like a gigantic protecting wall. In the foreground is the wooded island of Lacroma, with its castle and church built by King Richard, Cœur de Lion, when he landed here after being shipwrecked on his way home from the Holy Land. Descending the other side of the promontory we soon find ourselves within the walls of Ragusa. This little town, whose early founders traced their illustrious descent back through the Romans to the Greeks—Cadmus and Hermione being their fabled ancestors—and which enjoyed during its checkered career the friendship of Byzantine emperors, Slavic bans, Romans pontiffs, Hungarian kings, and even Turkish sultans, keeping its independence almost continuously from the end of Roman days down to Napoleon's time, still, though its ancient glory has passed away forever, forms the chief attraction of Dalmatia. The historic part played by this narrow strip of land between sea and mountain—and it is so narrow the coast road passes through the town from gate to gate—has thus been happily epitomized by Freeman: "Those hills, the slopes of which begin in the streets of the city, once fenced in a ledge of Hellenic land from the native barbarians of Illyricum. Then they fenced in a ledge of Roman land from the Slavonic invaders. Lastly, they still fence in a ledge of Christian land from the dominion of the infidel." Coming gradually into prominence during the last years of the decline of Rome, its early history a continual strife with Venetians, Saracens, and Hungarians, as well as with the ravages of fire, pestilence, and earthquakes, it finally in the XV and XVI centuries rose to a position of great importance, the bulwark of learning and civilization in eastern Europe. It came to rival even Florence in its literary life, and Genoa and Venice in wealth and commercial activity; its land trade (especially with Turkey), was enormous, and its merchant ships, or "Argosies" (Raguses), were known not only in the ports of Italy, Spain, and the Levant,

but in England and India, and even in America. But how different now! It would seem as if this ancient city, still encircled by its old walls even yet in almost perfect condition, with armed sentries still guarding its towers and gates, this city where nothing is new and yet all that is old shows so little of decay, had been quite forgotten by the progress of the past few centuries, and was only a part of the Middle Ages surviving down into the XX century. Nowhere else in Dalmatia do you feel so under the spell of things past and gone; no other of these quaint old towns seems to have so little contact with the present. You feel this is a city whose greatness was of yesterday; these huge walls with their sentries seem little adapted to resist a modern enemy; and this harbor, once one of the most important in southern Europe, is now no longer suited to modern requirements. But though Ragusa's prosperity is gone, though her commerce, which outlived both that of Venice and Genoa, is now like theirs a thing of the past, and though her population has dwindled to less than a fourth of what it once was—still, even now, there is an air of former power and prosperity hovering about the deserted streets, and when one reflects upon her present altered condition, it is impossible to restrain a feeling of lively regret for her fallen greatness, and of real respect for this courageous little state, which was able to withstand the almost irresistible influence of Venice for centuries and keep her independence through the sheer ability and genius of her citizens. For despite her martial appearance, we feel it could not have been these walls alone which kept her integrity, and we are forced to conclude it must have been her ability in diplomacy quite as much as her strength of arms which kept her from falling a prey to the encroachments of both Venetian and Turk.

The first treaty of peace between a Christian state and the infidels was concluded in 1364 by Ragusa with the Sultan Murad I. Her relations with Venice must have been very close; for though the winged lion, so prominent elsewhere in Dalmatian towns, is not in evidence here, still Ragusa's institutions and laws, her language, and her art were all modelled after those of her sister republic. The same aristocratic form of constitution and division of the population into nobles, citizens, and artisans obtained in both city states; the Doge had his counterpart here in the *Rettore*—though the Rector only held office for a month; the Venetian Council of Ten corresponds to the Ragusan *Gran Consiglio*. The little Piazza at the end of the Corso, still the chief street, yet preserves the Palazzo Rettoriale, or Residence of the Rector, the ancient *Dogana* or Custom House, and the old Mint; and here is the Romanesque Duomo and the curious old clock tower. Even as St. Mark's, this square is in possession of innumerable pigeons, which are likewise kept by public charity. The long, narrow streets, with their lofty houses, recall those of Venice and the other Italian towns, and the curious stairway streets up the lower reaches of *Monte Sergio*, with the residents of the neighboring houses and shops seated at their doorways at work, and the ragged though pic-



MORLACH WOMEN ON THE ROAD  
NEAR CASTLE OF CLISSA  
CATHEDRAL FROM THE LOGGIA, TRAU

LOGGIA AND CLOCK TOWER FROM  
N. W., TRAU  
RECTOR'S PALACE FROM N. RAGUSA  
Photos by A. S. Cooley

turesque children playing about, have their counterpart in Naples and Genoa. The historic *Corso*—till the XIII century an arm of the bay separating the seaward ridge once Ragusa proper from the early Slavic settlement of Dubrovnik (the present town answers indifferently to either name), at the foot of the opposite cliffs—though still a fine street, no longer appears so imposing as it must have done before its palatial mansions were overthrown by the terrible earthquake of 1667. For we are reminded, that though the Republic did lose much of her prestige by losses incurred in helping Charles V in his wars, and the flower of her fleet in the fate of the Armada, still the final blow to her prosperity never was dealt by the hand of man. In the pavement of the *Corso* are still many visible reminders in the marble slabs and

fragments of palace fronts, of that awful catastrophe in which the "rector of the republic, five-sixths of the nobles, nine-tenths of the clergy, a Dutch ambassador with his suite of thirty-three on his way to Constantinople, and six thousand citizens were buried," a blow from which the proud little state was never to recover. The day which I spent wandering about these quiet streets, entering the almost deserted shops and visiting the once busy state buildings, was one of the fullest and most interesting I have ever enjoyed anywhere in travel. As I stood watching the pigeons fluttering above the piazza, reflections upon the vanished greatness of this historic old town came crowding fast upon me. Such feelings of reflection mingled with regret one cannot here repress, feelings which in Venice or Rome are so easily vanquished at times by the present day interests of those cities. But here there is little to break the spell of bygone times; the exterior of the city looks to-day just as it did in the days of its prosperity; the streets, the churches, the public buildings, and the harbor are all as of yore—but the life has gone from them, and no new interests have taken the place of those that have vanished. It is a city of yesterday, and within these mediæval walls and in these quiet streets the present seems far away and intangible.

On returning to Gravosa, we found the Austrian boat which had brought us thus far on our journey, had already departed, so we embarked on a steamer of the Hungarian-Croatian Line for the short 3 hours' sail to Cattaro, the last city of Dalmatia, on the Montenegrin border, and the capital of the southernmost of the 4 political divisions, or *circoli*, into which the modern province is divided. Here the unrivalled approach through a series of almost landlocked bays, or *Bocche*, each in turn surrounded by hills and mountains, furnishes the chief interest. Can any other city of Europe boast such an imposing and beautiful haven as this of Cattaro? Here is scenery of such boldness as to recall that of some Norway fjord, or the steep mountains around the southern end of the Lake of Como. And as you sail in from bay to bay, the effect of its grandeur grows and your surprise and wonder increase, as the mountains become loftier and bolder. First we sail into the outermost harbor, that of Castelnuovo, with its like named village picturesquely situated at the farther end at the base of an amphitheater of hills; thence through a very narrow strait called *La Catena*, "the chain"—where once the Cattarenes defended themselves against the Venetians by drawing a chain across, just as the Athenians used to do at the Piraeus—we enter the *Bocco* of Teodo with still higher hills around us; then into that of Risano—which recalls the Roman name of the whole harbor, the *Sinus Rhizonicus*, where the brave Queen Teuta, of Illyria, finally took refuge when the Romans first came into conflict with the Dalmatian coast in the III century B. C.—with its mountain ring rising 3,000 or 4,000 ft. above us; and finally we are in the last, the Bay of Cattaro itself, the largest and grandest of all with its grand setting of bare and precipitous rocky walls all about us, mountains reaching a height of 5,000 ft., seemingly



ROAD UP THE CLIFFS TO CETIGNE IN MONTENEGRO FROM CATTARO

Photo by Dr. Hyde

inaccessible, and from their dark and lowering color well meriting their sinister name of *Monte negro*, or black mountain chain. But apart from its glorious approach, Cattaro has but little else to recommend itself to the interest of travelers. It is most curiously situated, being crowded on to a narrow strip of shore between the water's edge and the precipices of limestone mountain called Lovcen. Just over the town the old fortification walls seem to cling to the cliffs, leaping from rock to rock till they culminate in a fortress perched high on a needle-like projecting crag, the seemingly perpendicular face of the mountain towering high above all. Porphyrogenitus, in his account of the place, says it is surrounded by such high mountains that the sun only reaches it at the height of summer. In winter icy winds and dense cold fogs sweep down from these lofty heights, while in summer the confined air at their base makes the town a veritable oven. After Zara, Spalato, and Ragusa, the deserted and lifeless town offered little attraction. Though once a republic, too, strong enough in the XIII century to conclude a treaty on equal terms even with Venice, one is not here filled with reflections on a glorious past. Its buildings are far less interesting than those of other Dalmatian towns, its streets are narrow and dirty, and its public square unimposing and dreary. Till very recently it did not even boast an inn where a passing traveller might find enter-

tainment. Though Italian is understood by the better class, the Italian influence, so noticeable elsewhere in the coast towns of Dalmatia we had thus far visited, seemed now to have been left. Everything had a Slavic impress, language, costumes, and physiognomies. The dress of the Montenegrins, who have a bazaar outside the city gates (they are not allowed to sell their goods within), was especially attractive.

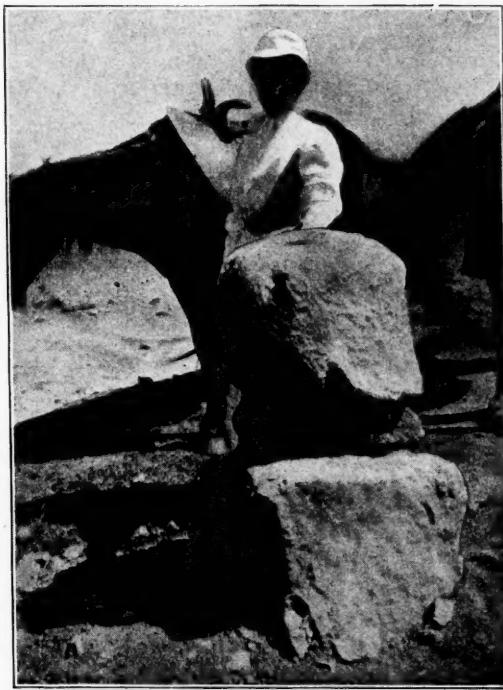
With the little daughter of the inn keeper to guide us, we strolled about the deserted streets, but soon made up our minds to spend the time at our disposal in driving up the famous Cettinje road. This is a veritable marvel of road making skill, completed at great expense by the Austrian government in 1890, to connect the port of Cattaro with the Montenegrin capital, and leading up over a pass of Lovcen. In a conveyance more comfortable and speedy than any one could have supposed from its shabby appearance, we first drive over a level stretch of ground to the base of the barrier cliff so visible on entering the harbor. The road runs through vineyards and gardens of all kinds of semi-tropical fruit trees, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and aloes. Soon we begin the long ascent of the mountain to the summit of the pass four thousand feet above us, the road winding up the slow incline in twenty-five or more zigzags over a distance of twenty miles, an ascent so gentle that our little ponies could run almost all the way. The views of Cattaro and the Bocche from this incomparable drive, as they sink ever deeper and deeper below us, until at last when we had reached the summit, they seemed at our very feet, were indescribably grand. Such famous drives as the one near Amalfi, or the *Via Cornice* above Leghorn, or that in Acarnania leading to Arta, with its superb views of the Ionian Sea, cannot rival this. It was already evening as we began the long descent, and the many twinkling lights of Cattaro and the ships in the several harbors, as the darkness slowly fell, seemed to be the reflection of the starlit heavens. It was nearly midnight when we were again at the wharf, and we immediately embarked on another Austrian boat which had arrived during our absence, to continue our journey down the Albanian coast to Corfu and Greece.

WALTER WOODBURN HYDE.

Baltimore, Md.



PALÆOLITHIC IMPLEMENT FROM BUNGAY, ENGLAND.—Mr. W. A. Dutt reports discovering 4 ft. below the surface, in a gravel pit, on the common at Bungay, in the Waveney Valley, a small, well-worked implement which, if its Palæolithic character is established, is the first that has been found to keep company with the historic implement of Hoxne.



LOCAL BOUNDARY STONE NEAR MARSOVAN,  
ASIA MINOR

### BOUNDARY STONES IN ASIA MINOR

THE exceedingly interesting article on *Babylonian Boundary Stones*, in the January-February number of RECORDS OF THE PAST, prompts one to remark that Asia Minor quite certainly had similar boundary stones. Professor Sayce, lecturing at Oxford in May, 1907, on *Social Life in Asia Minor in the Abrahamic Age*, showed from cuneiform tablets, which he had deciphered, that about 2250 B. C. there was an outpost of the Babylonian Empire, manned by Assyrian colonist soldiers, at "Kul Tepe," hard by the Halys River, near the present Cesarea Mazaca. Professor Winckler's discoveries have connected the Hittite civilization, that early overspread our great peninsula, with that of Mesopotamia. An important religious and social institution, established on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, would probably have some counterpart, however crude, among the mountain gorges and wind-swept plains of Asia Minor.

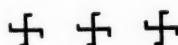
Not far south of Gurun, which was a Hittite city, there still stands a huge Hittite lion carved in stone, and called the boundary between "Arabistan" and "Anatolia," that is between Syria, where Semitic in-

fluences prevail, and Asia Minor proper, where Semites have never obtained a permanent foothold. It is very nearly at the point where Arabic-speaking and Turkish-speaking peoples meet, and it is right on the water-shed between Mediterranean and Black Sea streams.

Two rough-hewn stones in this Marsovan plain I take to have similarly marked some local boundary. Each consists of a block of stone, coarsely cut four square to represent the bust of some person, probably regarded as a god, with a neck, formed by a double crease cut around, and a head above. The face of one has been cut away by some hand, but it looked directly toward a sharp hilltop not far away, which may have been regarded as the abode of the local divinity, in whose name the boundary stone was reared, and under whose protection it stood sacred. The stone is now beside an important highway, and marks the boundary between two fields. In the other stone, seen in the accompanying picture, the coarse features remain as they were when cut—nobody knows when. The villagers call it a relic from the time of Noah, and regard it with great respect though not as a divine representation or habitat. It stands on the crest of a ridge about midway across the plain from north to south, some 6 miles from the mountains in each direction, and is on a water-shed parting the rainfall toward the foothills on the two sides. It is the boundary between the lands, held more or less on the communal system, belonging to the two Shia Turkish villages, Sary Keuy and Karadja Tepe. It marks the junction of several roads, the most important of which runs from Sam-soun, ancient Amisus, on the Black Sea to Cesarea Mazaca, but the veneration paid it has kept it from being pounded into fragments for use as paving. It contains no inscription, but it has been treated, possibly from times earlier than those of Moses, in the spirit of the solemn word: "Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark. And all the people shall say, Amen." Another local view regards these as "covenant stones," which is quite in keeping with the supposition that they were erected for the purpose of defining boundaries.

G. E. WHITE.

Anatolia College, Marsovan, Turkey.



JEWISH PETITION FOUND ON ISLAND OF ELEPHANTINE.—On the Island of Elephantine there was found in 1907 a petition of the Jewish community to the Persian governor of Judah entreating him to use his influence to obtain permission for the rebuilding of their temple. The date is 408 B. C. The temple in question seems to have been different from the ordinary Jewish synagogue, for it was provided with an altar for burnt offerings, meat offerings, and frankincense.



TROJAN ARCHER, PERHAPS PARIS OF TROY  
AEGINETAN MARBLES NO. 18\*

### THE BAVARIAN EXPLORATION OF AEGINA<sup>1</sup>

RINHARD KEKULÉ has called the carved lions of Mycenæ "the sentinels at the entrance to the history of Greek art." The Æginetan marbles at Munich are the frontispieces of that sanctuary. The age of Miltiades and Themistokles lives just as surely in those early V century sculptures as the age of Perikles breathes in the Parthenon marbles. Very few other examples of pre-Pheidian statuary were known until 30 years ago. In this sense the Æginetan figures reigned supreme for 60 years, from their arrival in Munich (1818) to the publication of the pediment groups

\*The illustrations accompanying this article are from engravings in Blouet *Expedition de Moree*, vol. III, and we are indebted to the Art Institute of Chicago for the use of the blocks.

<sup>1</sup>*Ægina. Das Heiligtum der Aphaia.* Unter Mitwirkung von Ernst R. Fiechter und Hermann Thiersch herausgegeben von Adolf Furtwängler. Published by the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Munich, 1906. Vols. I and II, 4°, 130 plates, 1 map, 6 supplementary plates and 413 inset cuts. Price, 120 marks.

discovered at Olympia. Another decade went by before the Greek government's excavation of the Akropolis revealed the beauties of VI century Greek sculpture. It is true that the origins of Hellenic art have never captured the general public. The improbable pen of Oscar Wilde is the only poetic one that seems to have dwelt on King Louis I's Æginetan statues even for the space of two lines:

"At Munich, on the marble architrave,  
The Grecian boys die smiling."

The higher criticism denies that the proverbial Æginetan smile was meant for one.<sup>2</sup> But no matter. These antique soldiers die as soldiers should, and the author of *Reading Gaol* has read the ancient sculptor's meaning better than some archaeologists.

Schooled criticism does not emerge precisely triumphant from a bath in Æginetan waters. The Bavarian reëxploration at the ruined Doric temple has taught us a cruel, but necessary lesson on the helplessness of aesthetic critique when it attempts the interpretation of incomplete documents. Here were 90 years of scholarly intelligence applied to the right reconstruction and meaning of the two Ægina gables, from Cockerell and Haller's discovery of them in 1811 to Furtwängler's revised *Catalogue of the Glyptothek Sculptures* in 1900. Artists and scholars of no mean quality have brought their lights to bear on the problem in the wake of the two architects who discovered them. Farwel, Prince Louis' adviser; Martin Wagner, the eminent sculptor; Thorwaldsen; Hirt, of Munich; Abel Blouet, Architect Von Klenze, Ulrichs, Brunn and Furtwängler, Prachov and Lange, Friedrichs, Wolters, and Overbeck have had their several says. Result, a tolerably general agreement of these high competences on very nearly the same austere, loftily charmless, and rigidly symmetrical reconstruction of both the Ægina pediments. One twelvemonth of inexpensive digging on the site of the Doric temple ruin, lying at an easy forenoon sail from Piræus wharf, has overthrown this splendid consensus of academic authority. Must we class archaeology, henceforth, with pseudo-sciences like political economy and finance? No, but even more than heretofore, certainly, with the experimental arts. Reliance was placed too largely, by the XIX century critics of Greek art and history on the Hegelian method of æsthetic and philosophic introspection. The outcome of the Bavarian expedition to Ægina is a brilliant vindication of the contrary inductive and experimental method. The application of this method to the Æginetan problem compels us to acknowledge that hardly one of the illustrious XIX century critics, whose names were given above, had the first glimmer of arranging the Ægina groups as their authors composed them. Cockerell's rela-

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<sup>2</sup>See Von Mach, *Spirit of Greek Sculpture*, p. 186, for the doctrine that the early sculptors intended no smile.

tively nearer guesses result partly from his having tried many varied arrangements of both pediments, and partly from his having been governed in his first conjectures by the positions in which he found the torsos. Cockerell and the other critics afterwards neglected this criterion entirely.



GREEK BOWMAN. AEGINETAN MARBLES NO. 13

There was a peculiar fitness in Bavaria's undertaking renewed researches on *Ægina*, and in its confiding the direction of the new excavation and surveys to the late Professor Furtwängler. Prince Regent Luitpold is the son of the art-loving prince and king who brought the *Æginetans* to Munich. That royal purchase, and its splendid architectural installation, were one round of the ladder by which Munich climbed to the rank of an art-capital. Furtwängler was

the worthy successor of Heinrich Brunn, not merely in the directorate of the royal sculpture and ceramic galleries, but conspicuously also in the gifts and the industry which he has brought to bear on the critique of the Greek sculpture. Fiechter and Thiersch were the architects of the expedition. Two other men, Doctor Sieveking and Sculptor Baur, have assisted Furtwängler vitally. Baur's miniature models of the 24 gable statues, and the full size restorations with which we hope he will follow them up, are destined to dethrone the traditional Thorwaldsen arrangement altogether. Progressive schools of art, universities, and public sculpture galleries will lose no time in procuring copies of them from the Munich School of Technology.

The contributors to the two volumes on the sanctuary of Aphaia may well be proud of the following contributions to knowledge:

1. The original order and composition of the two gable groups established, in general and in detail.
2. Relics of a third similar group recovered.
3. The designs of three beautiful architectural finials recovered. The attention of *messieurs les architectes* is called to these stunning V century Greek akrokria.
4. The unknown dedication of the temple ascertained.
5. Designs and character of two earlier temple precincts on the same site revealed.
6. Plan and physiognomy of the V century temple and holy precinct cleared up.
7. The political, commercial, religious, and art history of Ægina vividly supplemented by the minor finds of the expedition.
8. A new map of the island.

The present exploration, as we may still call it, is an aftercrop of Professor Furtwängler's wrestle with the Æginetan problem, in his new catalogue of the *Glyptotheke Sculptures* (Munich, 1900). The Bavarian expedition began its digging in April, 1901, just 90 years after Haller and Cockerell. Fate favored both quests. On the first day of their digging, Furtwängler, Thiersch, and Fiechter cleared the ground plan of a propylon with octagonal Doric columns. They found on the same day two capital heads, two well-greaved tibias, one fine foot, and the lower part of a female statuette pertaining to the pediment sculptures of the ruined temple. Other surprises followed thick. On the 18th of June a large broken inscription of early date was recovered, upon which the goddess Aphaia is named as the divine owner, evidently, not of the V century temple, but of its VI century predecessor. The researches at Hagia Marina were continued, with a short midsummer interruption, until the spring of 1902. Doctor Thiersch, the Iolaos of the party, performed a prodigious amount of architectural and topographical surveying, digging, drawing, and photographing in his principal's absence. The new map of Ægina, of which a pirated edition has been issued at Athens, is his work.



GREEK CHAMPION, PERHAPS KING AJAX OF AEGINA  
AEGINETAN MARBLES NO. 14

An act of private munificence has enabled the Bavarian Academy of Sciences to extend its reëxploration of Ægina from Hagia Marina all over the island. These further researches have occupied the Bavarian expedition since 1902. Professor Furtwängler's death at Athens, last October, resulted from undue exposure on Ægina. The reports on this part of his work are outstanding. The 504 quarto pages and the 550 illustrations of the present book are almost wholly concerned with the sanctuary of Aphaia at the northeast corner of Ægina.

But who is Aphaia? Cockerell entertained the erroneous view that the temple near this little harbor of Hagia Marina belonged to Jupiter Panhellenius. Other scholars declared the temple to be one of Athena. Furtwängler himself formerly regarded Herakles as the probable lord of the Dorian fane. All these conjectural attributions must yield now to the documentary Aphaia. The current mythologies

have little or nothing to tell of this forgotten goddess. Yet Pindar, in his day, wrote a hymn to her for the Æginetans. And Herodotus relates the dedication of certain Cretan spoils, captured by the Æginetans, in 519 B. C., to Aphaia, not as the Vulgate has it to Athena. Athena's temple in Ægina town was probably of later, Athenian foundation. Pausanias knew the temple of Aphaia only as a deserted ruin, as an Æginetan Goslar, or Melrose Abbey. Furtwängler places its erection after 480 B. C., and its destruction by earthquake within the V century. None of the objects discovered in the holy precinct are later than 450 B. C. Many earlier relics confirm the Cretan derivation of the Aphaia cult, and of the settlers whose descendants maintained it on Ægina.

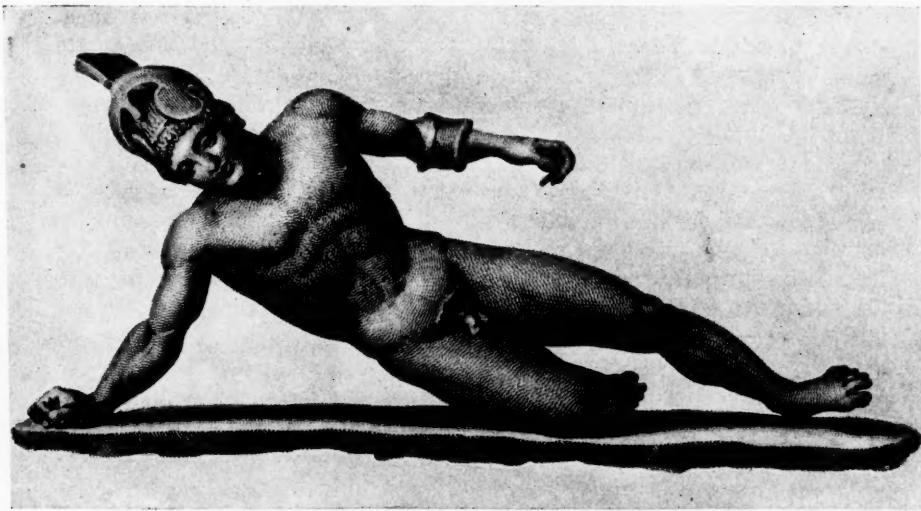
Aphaia is the local epithet, or hypostasis of the Cretan Artemis Diklynya, or Britomartis. The Hellenic Britomart is, like Spenser's maiden knight, the pattern and emblem of chastity. Like many other Greek heroines she achieved deity by the ancient ordeal of a leap into the sea. Drawn from the salt water by Cretan fishermen, Britomart-Aphaia fled from their armorous advances in a frail skiff, and made a landfall on the coast of Ægina. "She was lost to sight in the pines there, at the very spot," says Antonius Liberalis, "where her temple stands now."

Sea-roving Hellenes, from northern Greece, afterwards fortified the summit of the island. Here they made their stand against the Cretan colony, and against the Venus-worshiping Phœnicians and Dorians, of Ægina town, facing the Peloponnesos. Later still, in 459 B. C., the Athenian conquerors of Ægina endowed their new urban cult of Athena with tracts of island soil. Furtwängler's exposition of these ancient race and cult rivalries is a vivid antiquarian parallel to Pater's literary sketch of similar conditions in *Hippolytus Veiled*. The ancient, mediæval, and modern history of Sicily is the story, *mutatis mutandis*, of almost any Greek island.

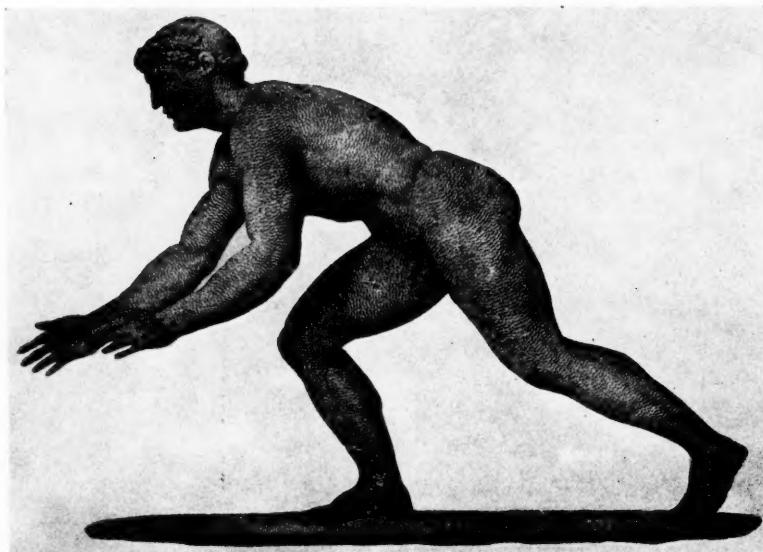
No explorers could surpass, and few would have equaled, the accuracy and the methodical conduct of the Bavarian scholars' work, both at Ægina and Munich. The appearance of *Ægina*, volumes I and II, only 5 years after the inception of the Bavarian researches, is a remarkable achievement. Furtwängler, Baur, and Sieveking gave two whole years to the re-restoration in plaster of the shattered and previously misrestored marbles. An adequate account of the other material, or of all the delicate plastic problems that have been worked up in Baur's 1, 5 models of the two pediment groups cannot be attempted here. Professorial purses, unrelieved by access to a public library owning the German publication, are referred to Furtwängler's own abridgement of his essay on the Ægina gables, which the Glyptothek catalogue counter has placed on sale at 1 mark 50 pfennigs: *Die Æginetanen in der Glyptothek*, Munich, 1907. The vernacular student will find the case of the Æginetans less authoritatively summed up in my *Illustrated Catalogue of Antique Sculpture in the Art Insti-*



FALLEN TROJAN, PERHAPS PRINCE PRIAM OF TROY. FROM THE EAST  
GABLE OF THE TEMPLE OF APHAIA, AEGINA. AEGINETAN MARBLES  
NO. 23



THE FALLEN ACHILLES. AEGINETAN MARBLES NO. 15



NAKED GREEK, SNATCHING AT A FALLEN TROJAN'S SWORD. FROM  
THE EAST GABLE OF THE TEMPLE OF APHAIA, AEGINA.  
AEGINETAN MARBLES NO. 24

*tute of Chicago*, parts I and II, Chicago, 1906, 1907. For my own use I have had a young artist execute colored, paper-soldier copies of Baur's plastic figurines. They can be transposed on a nine-foot shelf, or on the carpet, to reproduce all of the proposed arrangements of the west gable. The present illustrations will serve to measure the advance of the new Munich restoration upon the old. The latter remains materially undisturbed, for the present, on the Glyptothek pedestal.

Thorwaldsen's distribution of the 10 west pediment statues he restored was based on Fauvel's interpretation of the subject as a battle of Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroklos. Brunn made it a conflict for the arms and body of Achilles. The story of the latter fight looms large in the greater epic of the Trojan War. The northern Greek hero's Æginetan ancestry commanded a special interest on the island of Ægina. Ajax, king of Ægina, who bore the corpse of Achilles to the Greek camp, and Achilles were cousins-german.

The fallen hero, whoever he be, lies at the feet of Athena at center. To left of him we have a striding Greek champion, a kneeling Greek archer, a second Greek spearman, in a crouching position, and a wounded Greek lying at the angle-point of the pediment, toes out. Four correspondent figures, at the right end of the group, have been styled Trojans, although only one of them, the right-hand archer, wears an Asiatic costume, differentiating him from the Greek soldiers in the left half of the gable. This Phrygian, or Trojan Bowman, has



ATHENA PRESIDING OVER THE BATTLE  
AEGINETAN MARBLES NO. 16

always been called Paris; the Greek one is usually named Teucer, half-brother to Ajax. If Konrad Lange's version of the pediment, with three spearmen on a side, is adopted, we can name the Greek combatants Ajax, Ulysses, Teucer, and the Lokrian Ajax.

A revision of the west gable fragments establishes the presence of two additional spearmen in the composition. The west gable body-snatchers postulated by Lange have upon the contrary no material existence.

Thorwaldsen's Human figure at center, the dying Patroklos or Achilles, fares hardest in the harsh light of the *faits nouveaux*. It loses its head, first of all, to the second spearman on the Trojan side. The Bavarian expedition adds insult to this injury by dismissing Patroklos-Achilles from his center position and leading role altogether.

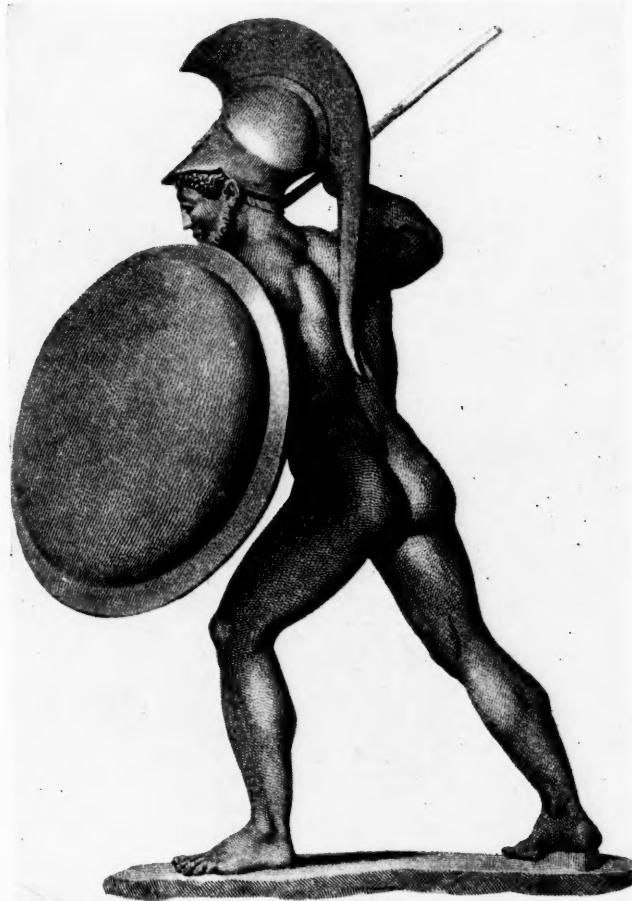
It robs him, indeed, of his very name. The ruthless pic kof the XX century excavators has unearthed the marble hand of a fourth fallen man. It clutches a stone at the west front of the temple and has a section of pediment-statue plinth attached to it. It is impossible to make anything of the statue this fragment belonged to, other than a pendant, a twin of the Patroklos-Achilles figure. This revelation obviously knocks the convergent-sides principle of all the former restorations over like a house of cards. Baur's new model of the west pediment accordingly faces the two striding champions next to the standing goddess at center  $180^{\circ}$  about. The charging leaders of Cockerell's and Lange's diagrams become symmetrical, combatant groups, with a fallen soldier lying between the feet of each pair. The extant marble plinth fragments and the vacant sockets in the common limestone plinth, which ran along the horizontal cornice of the pediment like a sidewalk, prove Baur's disposition of the 7 middle figures to be the only possible disposition.

The precise original records which Furtwängler has secured, besides, from neglected drawings and manuscript notes by Cockerell and Baron Haller are decisive for the position in which they found the fallen marbles of both pediments. This testimony is corroborated by the new fragments which have been discovered along the temple fronts.

Furtwängler's re-location of the 6 figures towards the angles of the west gable by this simple and certain criterion procures us another surprise. Cockerell's first diagram of this pediment placed the wounded men in the angles, toes in. So did the Æginetan sculptor. Thorwaldsen's end figures, which lie toes out, must exchange places. The two crouching spearmen and the two archers must exchange places likewise, to conform with the same evidence.

The new order divides and subdivides a composition of 13 figures into 4 lively groups of 3 and 2 statues each. These are agreeably interspersed in the recovered arrangment with the 3 single figures of the two bowmen and of the theoretically invisible goddess at center.

The corrected order and personnel of the east gable group, which was the front one, yields a similarly but differently enlivened array of 11 somewhat larger figures. Here, again, two symmetrical statues replace the single fallen man at Athena's feet. We have long admired the statue in question as one of the best subjects in either pediment. Baur's restoration of it and of its newly discovered pendant figure, presents the two warriors not fallen, but falling backwards. They go down before the onslaught of the striding champions left and right of Athena, who turn their backs upon the goddess. The two supposed body-snatchers of this pediment have proved to be the naked squires of the two wounded hoplites, whose falling forms they rush forward to catch. The east pediment sculptor's kneeling archers face towards the middle portion of the battle group. His dying men lie toes out and unnoticed on the outskirts of the fray. He has suppressed the two crouching spearmen altogether.



TROJAN CHAMPION, PERHAPS AENEAS OF TROY  
AEGINETAN MARBLES NO. 17

A deprecatory word on the Furtwängler-Baur coloring of the two gable groups is pertinent and necessary. Athena's blood-red gown, in the east pediment, the red and blue illumination of the other Athena's white tunic in the west pediment, the red and blue coloring of the other statues, and of the gable mouldings, and the blue tympana of both temple fronts are based upon extant vestiges of color on the original marbles and stonework. Selected early V century vases have been discreetly drawn upon for some of the obliterated decorations of the sculptured armour and textile fabrics. But the effect of this polychromy, as Furtwängler's colored folder plates render it, is inadmissibly ugly. Flat tints printed on top of gray half-tone pictures are

always a crude apology for plastic color. The primary colors which the Munich printer employs falsify even the flat tones of the encaustic limner. The application of a yellow size to the sculptures before the red and blue painting, would soften this discordant tricolor, but Furtwängler denies this to the architectural and sculptured members of the Æginetan temple. The accuracy of his observation on this point must be questioned, even at this distance. Andrews observed a mineral size on the architecture and sculptures of the Parthenon. The correctness of this observation has been confirmed by the trained eye and judgment of Doctor Murray.<sup>3</sup> Paccard and Carl Boetticher anticipated Andrews. I have myself discovered plentiful vestiges of the same ocher-toned sizing on other Akropolis sculptures, and on the temple and treasury carvings at Delphi. It occurs on the nude parts of the modeling no less certainly than it does on the draped. At Delphi I found vestiges of it on surfaces representing metal objects, on the coats of horses, and on the grounds and backgrounds of relief sculptures, and at Athens on the sculptures of the Nike balustrade. In the light of the known habit of Greek art from the Minoan to the Pompeian age, Furtwängler's contention that the Æginetan artists left the carnations of their male and female figures undifferentiated and colorless is preposterous. If nothing of that polychromy survives, it has gone the way of the same statues, vanished metal, or wooden swords and lances, of which none arises to question the original existence and artistic necessity.

ALFRED EMERSON.

Chicago.



#### PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND

**C**ONTINUING the work of excavation at Gezer, and beginning on the second and last year of the permit, Mr. Macalister reports that the work of the last quarter has consisted in finishing the examination of the great tunnel. This, it was thought, might have been an ancient entrance to the city, but instead, as the work went on, it proved to end in a cave, in which rose a great spring of water. The tunnel was found to descend by a series of 80 steps, somewhat broken near the top, a part of the way being cut through a hard stratum of rock. The edge of the lowest step was only an inch or two above the level of the water, and about 130 ft. below the present surface of the ground, while the horizontal length of the tunnel is 219 ft. The spring was completely choked with soft mud, to an unknown depth, to clear which would have been a difficult task.

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<sup>3</sup>See Murray, *Sculptures of the Parthenon*, pp. 51, 52.

The presence of the tunnel is of great interest from many points of view, and various questions arise regarding the purpose of its construction. These cannot at once be solved, although the subject is receiving the most careful consideration.

Mr. Macalister states that nothing was found to upset the previous chronological theory that the tunnel was first excavated not later than 2000 B. C., and abandoned between 1400 and 1200 B. C. Not a trace of any inscription was found which might indicate that the excavation had been made under the influence of one of the Egyptian or Babylonian Kings, accustomed as they were to inscribe their names on all their work.

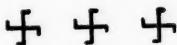
At the bottom of the staircase two small, shapeless lumps of iron were found, and this fact is of peculiar interest as being a possible argument for a Babylonian influence. Mr. Macalister refers to Father Hugues Vincent, a careful French archaeologist, who reminded him that the use of iron in Babylon goes back to the time of Gudea, one of the oldest Babylonian kings, about 3000 B. C. In any case, this is the oldest evidence of the use of iron yet found in Palestine, but that the fragments had to do with the *formation* of the cave is unlikely, as wherever the condition of the rock makes the preservation of the tool-marks possible, there is evidence of the use of flint chisels by the quarrymen.

It is hoped that this final year of the excavation at Gezer will enable Mr. Macalister to complete the work he has undertaken there, which has so fully proved the wisdom of a thorough exploration of one mound, and has given to the world the secrets of this ancient city.

MARY A. WRIGHT,

Honorary U. S. Secretary.

42 Quincy St., Cambridge, Mass.



#### CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

THE second annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland was held in the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., on Friday and Saturday, April 24 and 25. Four sessions were held: One in the afternoon and one in the evening of Friday, and Saturday morning and afternoon. On Friday afternoon the address of welcome was given by President Needham, of the University, after which the following papers were read: *The Principles of Teaching Latin*, by Miss H. May Johnson, of the Eastern High School, Washington; *Greek Discoveries*, by Prof. M. W. Humphries, of the University of Virginia; *Slang, Ancient and Modern*, by Prof. Wm. N. Baker, of Haverford College. The

meeting then adjourned to attend the reception given to the association by the Washington Classical Club in the Woman's Building of the University.

In the evening Prof. Kirby Flower Smith, of the Johns Hopkins University, president of the association, gave the annual address. His subject was *The Legend of Sappho and Phaon*. After this paper a series of amendments to the constitution was passed. By one of these it was decided that each state and the District of Columbia should have a vice-president to represent it (except that New York and Pennsylvania should have two each), and that these vice-presidents and the editor-in-chief of the Classical Weekly should form the Executive Committee. It was decided that the dues should remain at \$2, but that in the future the Classical Weekly can be secured within the territory only by membership in the association.

The session on Saturday morning was opened by Prof. John Greene, of Colgate University, who read a paper entitled *How Far Does Word Order in Latin Prose Indicate the Proper Emphasis?* The papers succeeding this were as follows: *The New Classical Philology*, by Prof. Mitchell Carroll, of the George Washington University; *The Rule of Three Actors in the Greek Drama*, by Professor Rees, of Adelphi College; *The Teaching of Virgil*, by Mr. J. B. Hanch, of Shady Side Academy, Pittsburg; *A Broader Approach to Greek*, by D. A. MacRae, of Princeton University.

At the afternoon session resolutions forwarded by the New England Association looking towards the securing of greater uniformity in entrance requirements were approved by the association, and further resolutions were passed empowering the Executive Committee to take all possible steps to induce the colleges in the territory of the association to agree upon a reform of the entrance examinations in Latin. The association then elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. F. Dakin, Haverford School, Haverford, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Knapp, Barnard College, New York; Vice-presidents, District of Columbia, Mitchell Carroll; New York, George P. Bristol, of Cornell University, and J. W. Scudder, Albany Academy; Pennsylvania, W. B. McDaniel, University of Pennsylvania, and J. B. Hench, Shadyside Academy, Pittsburg; New Jersey, George D. Kellogg, of Princeton University; Maryland, H. L. Wilson, of Johns Hopkins University. The Executive Committee was empowered to add vice-presidents for states not represented above.

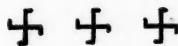
Then followed four papers, *Aids in Teaching Caesar*, by Miss Mary E. Harwood, of the Girls' Latin School, Baltimore, illustrating by the stereopticon various ways in which a teacher of Cæsar can make Roman life real and living to young students; *Aspects of the Speech in Virgil and the Later Roman Epic*, by Dr. Herbert C. Lipscomb, of The Country School for Boys, Baltimore, in which the use of speeches by the various Roman epic writers was discussed, and also

contrasted with that of the Greek epic; *Recent Archaeological Progress in Rome*, by Prof. Harry L. Wilson, of Johns Hopkins University, and *The Excavations in Crete*, by Dr. T. Leslie Shear, of Barnard College. The last two papers were illustrated by the stereopticon, and gave most interesting glimpses of the work that is being done in these vast fields.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to the George Washington University, the University Club, and the Washington Classical Club. The time and place of the next annual meeting were referred to the Executive Committee with power.

MITCHELL CARROLL.

Washington, D. C.



#### REPORT OF THE WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE collections of the archaeological and ethnological department of the museum of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison, number at the present time in the neighborhood of 15,000 specimens, some 5,000 of which are at present on exhibition in the principal ethnology hall. They are arranged in wall- and table-cases along the center and sides of this hall. Instructively labelled and accompanied with photographs, prints, drawings, and maps, their valuable contents are made additionally attractive to the University students and to large numbers of miscellaneous visitors, who come from all parts of Wisconsin and neighboring states.

The series of archæological materials at present on exhibition in the table-cases include the following:

1. Illustrating the manufacture of chipped flint implements. The products of both the "roughing-out" shops at the quarry sites, and of the finishing shops are shown, together with the primitive implements employed in their making. Caches of flint blades and disks add to the interest of the series.
2. Illustrating the classification and uses of chipped stone implements. This series includes arrow- and spear-points, knives, scrapers, perforators, spades, hoes, ceremonials, etc.
3. Illustrating the manufacture, classes, and uses of pecked and ground stone implements. It includes axes, celts, gouges, chisels, adzes, pestles, mortars, hammers, mauls, etc.
4. Miscellaneous stone, hematite, shell, bone, lead, iron, and other implements, ornaments, and ceremonials.
5. Collection of native copper implements and ornaments, including arrow- and spear-points, knives, axes, chisels, pikes, awls, needles, fishhooks, beads, crescents, etc.

6. Three additional cases illustrate mainly the implements, utensils, weapons, and ornaments of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Four Lakes region.
7. The collection of aboriginal earthen ware is especially valuable and extensive, including particularly a fine collection of ancient and modern Pueblo and cliff-dweller ware, the gift of Hon. Robert L. McCormick, and a fine series of mound pottery from the St. Francis Valley in Arkansas and Missouri.
8. The smoking customs of the Indian inhabitants of this section of the country are illustrated by means of an entire case of ancient and early historic pipes.

Models of a Wisconsin mound group, and of the principal types of effigy mounds for which this state is celebrated, complete the collections of archaeological materials.

The American ethnological collections are at the present time chiefly confined to a single large wall case, and consist mainly of articles illustrative of the tribal life of the several well-known Wisconsin tribes—the Winnebago, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Menominie, Sauk, and Foxes. Several fine birchbark canoes swing from the ceiling above the row of center-table cases. There is also a good model of the hopi pueblo of Tegua.

On the tops of the wall cases are shown a rare and very valuable collection of oil portraits of noted Wisconsin and other Indian chiefs; of paintings of Black Hawk War battlefields, etc.

In this hall are also several screen exhibits, which are changed from time to time. Those at present on exhibition illustrate by means of carefully selected series of photographs, prints, maps, etc., "The Features of Wisconsin Archaeology," "The Making of Fire," and "Central California Archaeology." All are accompanied by full and carefully prepared descriptive matter. These screens represent a new departure in museum display methods, and particularly appeal to the student and visitor, who often has not the time nor inclination to study large series of materials. They likewise enable the presentation, in an inviting form, of subjects not otherwise readily illustrated in a limited space. Some other advantages are also apparent.

A fine collection of Mono materials from Mindanao is also temporarily installed in this hall. In an adjoining hall is a valuable collection illustrative of the interesting period of the Wisconsin fur trade. Other ethnological materials are shown in some of the other halls of the state historical museum.

Valuable additions to all of these collections are constantly being made, and the exhibits themselves are from time to time rearranged to meet the growing needs of students and visitors. Reading tables are now being provided, and these supplied with helpful literature. The historical collections of the institution are very extensive and valuable.

The museum occupies the entire top (fourth) floor of the beautiful and capacious new building of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and is one of the greatest educational institutions of its nature in the Northwest. It is visited by from 75,000 to 80,000 people annually.

REUBEN G. THWAITES,  
*Secretary and Superintendent.*



### SKELETAL REMAINS IN NORTH AMERICA\*

**I**N BULLETIN 33, of the Bureau of Ethnology Reports, Doctor Hrdlicka discusses the various skeletal remains found in North America and attributed to early or prehistoric man. Fourteen such discoveries are listed and described in more or less detail. These date from 1844 to the present time. Although the author looks at the subject from the standpoint of skeletal morphology, yet he considers the geological criteria, which he admits to be the more reliable for determining the antiquity. The difficulties encountered in considering the subject from the former point of view he states thus in his introduction:

Somatologically, the bones, and particularly the skull, of early man may be confidently expected to show some differences from those of modern man, especially in the direction of lesser differentiation. Unfortunately the knowledge of the osseous structures of early man in other parts of the world is still meager, and this lack of information is felt very keenly. We do not know as yet whether the human beings of the geological period just before the recent differed so from the present man that even the extreme individual variations in the two periods (the most advanced evolutionally in the old and the least advanced among modern individuals), would stand appreciably apart. Very likely they overlap and dovetail considerably.

The chief interest centers in Trenton, Lansing, and the "Gilder Mound." Unfortunately one of the most important of the discoveries at Trenton, that of a femur found  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. below the surface by Mr. Ernest Volk, lying in "an apparently undisturbed deposit of gravel," is of practically no value from a somatological point of view, and hence receives bare mention. (See RECORDS OF THE PAST, Vol VI, 1907, pp. 162 and 168, for view of deposit and remarks by Prof. N. H. Winchell on this discovery.)

Concerning the Burlington County skull and that of Riverview Cemetery, at Trenton, Doctor Hrdlicka advances an interesting theory. He notes a strong resemblance in the general appearance and

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\**Skeletal Remains suggesting or attributed to early man in North America*, by Ales Hrdlicka. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 33, 1907.

cranial measurements of these skulls to a number of skulls from Holland, which date to the IX century. He thinks that a close "kinship" exists between these somewhat ancient Holland skulls and the New Jersey skulls. He concludes, however, that the Burlington County and Riverview Cemetery skulls are from modern immigrants from Holland, whose coming is recorded in the archives of New Jersey. He fails, however, to note any similar proportions in modern Holland skulls, which would seem necessary to verify such a theory.

We are indebted to Doctor Hrdlicka for a somewhat extended report on the fossil human remains from western Florida, which had not heretofore been fully described. His conclusion regarding their age is that they are quite recent.

In concluding his report, he says:

It is seen that, irrespective of other considerations, in every instance where enough of the bones is preserved for comparison the somatological evidence bears witness against the geological antiquity of the remains, and for their close affinity to or identity with those of the modern Indian. Under these circumstances, but one conclusion is justified, which is that thus far on this continent no human bones of undisputed geological antiquity are known. This must not be regarded as equivalent to a declaration that there was no early man in this country; it means only that if early man did exist in North America, convincing proof of the fact from the standpoint of physical anthropology still remains to be produced.

The conclusion thus derived is liable to be misleading for evidence of "early man" is not restricted to crania. It would seem that the physical anthropologist would need more examples of what he will admit to be glacial crania before conclusions can be drawn regarding the characteristics which such crania should possess. As Doctor Hrdlicka admits, it rests largely with the geologists to determine the age of man on this continent. This being the case an anthropologist is at a disadvantage in selecting the best authorities among geologists. Judging from those referred to by Doctor Hrdlicka, he has been restricted to those whose views coincide with his deductions, while such geologists as Winchell, Upham, the late Professor Claypole, and many other reputable authorities are classed outside the sacred circle of "best qualified students of the question," who "maintain a careful reserve" [p. 35]. All authorities now admit the glacial age of the femur found by Volk in the gravel at Trenton, New Jersey, which was fully discussed at the meeting of the society of *Americanists* in October, 1902.

FREDERICK B. WRIGHT.

## LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS\*

**P**ART I of volume VIII of the reports of the University of Pennsylvania Expedition to Babylonia is written by that most careful and conscientious of scholars, Dr. Albert T. Clay, and deals with legal and commercial transactions chiefly from Nippur. Thirty-one texts are transliterated and translated. These are selected so as to give as wide a range of subjects as possible, and include, an action of ejectment to recover possession of a house, in other words an order to vacate; a commission for the guarding of a temple; an individual going surety for the appearance of 3 men to fulfil an obligation; sales of property; leases; a promissory note bearing 20 per cent. interest, and income tax, and many others.

Among the interesting side lights on Babylonian legal proceedings is the following oath formula:

"That they would not alter the tablet to the end of days, they swore by Ellil and NIN-LIL, the gods of their city; they swore by NINIB and Nusku, the guardian(s) of their peace; they swore by Cyrus, king of countries, king of kings, their lord."

The greater portion of the report is devoted to a concordance of proper names. There are also 72 plates of cuneiform texts and 11 plates of half-tone reproductions, which make the volume especially valuable. The whole reflects great credit on both the University of Pennsylvania and the author of this part, Doctor Clay.



## EDITORIAL NOTES

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.—The Sixteenth International Congress of Americanists will be held at Vienna from September 9 to September 14 next. The main subjects to be discussed will be the aboriginal races and the monuments and archæology of America, and the history of its discovery and occupation.

PREHISTORIC CONGRESS OF FRANCE.—The 4th session of the Prehistoric Congress of France will be held at Chambéry, August 24 to 30. Some of the subjects to be considered are the Pile Dwellings and their ages, Palæolithic Period in Savoy, and its relation to Glacial extension; the Neolithic Period in the Alps, and Prehistoric inscribed rocks.

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\*The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. *Series A: Cuneiform Texts*, Edited by H. V. Hilprecht, Vol. VIII, Part 1, *Legal and Commercial Transactions*, by Albert T. Clay. Dept. of Archæology of Univ. of Pa., 1908.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT GATE AT JERUSALEM.—During the year just past the discovery of a piece of wall at Jerusalem was reported. It is in line with the remains in the Russian hospice. The stones are similar to those in the Jews' Wailing Place. The gateway is a round arch. This piece of wall may prove to be part of one of the ancient walls of the city, or the wall of the Propylaea of Constantine's Basilica.

EXCAVATIONS AT LEUKAS DURING 1907.—Early this year Professor Dörpfeld issued a letter giving an account of his excavations at Leukas-Ithaca, in the summer of 1907. Work was begun in the plain of Nidri, where a primæval burial place was found, resembling those discovered at Tiryns and Orchomenos. Vases and a spear-head of a rare type were among the finds. The walls of a large building, probably, Professor Dörpfeld thinks, the palace of Ulysses were discovered. Water in the subsoil was a great source of difficulty.

NEED OF FUNDS FOR THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT.—An appeal for funds is being made on behalf of Prof. Flinders Petrie to carry out the work of excavating Memphis. This is the greatest archæological work of recent times. It is a costly undertaking in which Professor Petrie wishes to engage, and there are no public funds available. French and German archæological associations receive annual subsidies from their respective governments, but British workers are dependent upon private effort.

TOMB OF QUEEN THYI.—During 1907, Mr. E. R. Ayrton, working with Mr. Davis at Biban el-Moluk, or the Valley of Kings, discovered the tomb of Queen Thyi. The tomb contained a wooden shrine covered with gold-leaf and bearing an inscription which states that it was made by King Khuenaten for his mother. On a couch near by was a coffin in which was the mummy which had been reduced to a skeleton. The lid bore evidences of an erased cartouche. The lids of the canopic jars containing the viscera were carved into the likeness of the Queen. A gold crown in the form of a vulture with displayed wings was put on the skull of the skeleton, but was hind part before. The remains appear to be those of a young man about 25 years old. Maspero suggests that the body was that of Queen Thyi's son-in-law, Saanakhit, successor to "the heretic," and that his mummy had been substituted in the haste caused by its secret removal from Tel-el-Amarna to escape the wrath of the priests.

"GRAVE STONES" FROM AUSTRALIA.—In November, 1907, a series of "grave stones" from New South Wales was exhibited before the Anthropological Institute in London. They seem to be made of a mixture of gypsum and sand, and are marked with parallel grooves and signs resembling broad arrows. For certain banana-shaped objects with cup-shaped hollows in the bases found in sand-hills associated with implements and other remains of camps, no explanation was offered. Other shorter, thicker ones, sometimes helmet-

shaped, are certainly from graves, but why they were placed there is uncertain. It is suggested that they may be to warn people, for the natives believe that a man who walks over a grave will go lame. The quantity of these stones, placed in one or two circles, would seem to indicate some other purpose.

PRESERVATION OF ONE OF THE LANDMARKS ON THE SANTA FE TRAIL.—The Kansas Woman's Day Club has recently been instrumental in arranging for the preservation of Pawnee Rock, one of the remaining landmarks on the old Santa Fe trail. The present owner, Mr. B. P. Unruth, has agreed to deed to the state of Kansas the 5 acres surrounding the rock, provided a fund is raised to maintain it fittingly. The Woman's Day Club has undertaken this task. The plan is to have a forest acre, a driveway through the park, a monument with suitable inscriptions, and an ornamental metal fence around the whole. Pawnee Rock, in a town of the same name, in Barton County, Kansas, is situated on the edge of the Arkansas River Valley. Its commanding position made it a favorite camping place for parties following the Santa Fe trail, and a valuable lookout in time of Indian troubles.

"TOMBS OF GIANTS" IN SARDINIA.—During the fall of 1907 Dr. Duncan Mackenzie, of the British School at Rome, made a tour of Sardinia, giving special attention to the so-called "Tombs of Giants" found there. Each of these consists of a chamber 6 to 12, 15, or 18 yards long, and 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide and high. In front there is often a standing slab with a rectangular opening in it into the chamber, and from this slab started two wing walls enclosing a semi-circular area in front of the tomb. In the rear is a wall with an apse-like curve, parallel to the inner walls, and the frontal semi-circle, which probably supported the mound of earth over the tomb. This seems to be derived from the dolmen tombs. In some cases Doctor Mackenzie found one of these tombs close to a nuraghe [See RECORDS OF THE PAST, Vol. VI, p. 218]. This led him to the conclusion that these were family tombs in which corpses were placed transversely in a sitting posture. The ancient origin of the name "Tombs of Giants" is indicated by Aristotle's mention of "giants who sleep in Sardinia."

KITCHEN-MIDDEN AT NORTH BERWICK, SCOTLAND.—In his garden at North Berwick, Mr. James E. Cree has discovered a kitchen-midden with superimposed floor, apparently belonging to some mediaeval structure. The floor, which was 4 ft. below the surface, yielded glazed pottery of mediaeval types, broken and split bones of domestic animals, birds, fish, shells of edible mollusks, iron objects such as a knife blade, nails, a staple, a candle-socket with tang, spindle-wheel of lead, and a brass whistle with 6 sound holes  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. apart. Eight feet below the present surface, under this, was a layer of blackened sandy soil 1 ft. thick, mixed with charcoal, food refuse and fragments of pottery. The bones found were of the ox, pig, red deer, roe deer, fish; crab-claws and many mollusk shells were

also there. About 30 yds. north of this deposit was a similar layer at a depth of 5 ft. extending for at least 55 ft. The flint implements were Neolithic in character, but the pottery resembled more the sepulchral vessels of the early Bronze Age.

HARBOUROUGH CAVE, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.—Excavations carried on in Harborough Cave, near Brassington, Derbyshire, England, during the last year have revealed two floors of trodden black earth. The material between yielded implements of flint and bone. Near the entrance the excavators pierced to the red cave-earth, where there seemed to be animal remains of the Palæolithic period. A shaft near the inner wall showed a floor of trodden earth at a lower level than before, but probably of the same date, for there were two strata of intentional filling without relics between this and the higher floor. From the northeast angle a passage below the modern level led to an inner chamber. The finds included bone borers and needles, boars' tusks (some perforated), worked points of red-deer antlers, a bronze brooch from the early Iron Age, as well as iron fragments and a few Roman brooches of the II century, and pottery fragments of the Bronze and early Iron Ages.

TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR.—Signor Boni has been trying to determine the exact location of the temple of Jupiter Stator. Classic authors say that this was on the north slope of the Palatine Hill, and it has been supposed to have been between the Palatine and the Arch of Titus, but the remains at this point are now thought to be a reconstruction of the Augustan age, for their orientation is not that of Republican buildings. The temple was the fulfillment of a vow made by Romulus during a battle with the Sabines. He made a sacred enclosure with perhaps an altar. The temple was built in the time of Attilus Regulus, 294 B. C. Near the Arch of Titus two parallel walls of great masses of tufa were found. These bore the well-known marks found on the Republican city walls. Boni thinks them connected with inaugural rites. A well near by contained utensils of the II century B. C., a vase decoration with a woman's head, bronze *quadrans*, lead weights, lamps, and various articles of black Etrusco-Campanic pottery.

EXCAVATION OF RED HILLS, ON THE ESSEX COAST, ENGLAND.—During 1906 and 1907, certain "Red Hills" found in the marshes of the Essex coast have been the subject of investigation. They rise about 3 ft. above the level of the marshes and are close to the alluvium line which represents the limits to which the tide flowed before the marshes were enclosed. They are composed of burnt earth mixed with charcoal and objects of burnt clay. Among the finds are tapered bars, pedestals with enlarged bases, cylindrical pieces, objects with the appearance of having been once portions of flues, furnaces, or muffles, but always broken. The hills are surrounded by ditches and sometimes by low walls also.

In 1906, three typical mounds were explored. Besides those objects mentioned above, a few domestic vessels of late Celtic or early Iron Age were found. No bones or hearths appeared. During August, 1907, a mound covering  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres was opened with similar results. The charcoal and wood found was oak, hazel, chestnut, and mountain ash. Some consider the objects found as connected with the manufacture of pottery, the pedestals being for the purpose of supporting the pottery while baking.

**ROMAN VILLA NEAR BONA, NORTHERN AFRICA.**—During 1907 there were made known in America for the first time certain of the results of excavations on the property of M. Chevillot, near the city of Bona, between Algeria and Tunis. The owner happened upon evidences of the presence of a Roman residence below his own in the course of digging a well. Further digging revealed 5 complete columns of the late Roman period and mosaics. Later the sill of the great palace was uncovered and part of a Punic mosaic, in black and white. Close by was a candelabrum, and further on a mosaic in abahaster, a marble column, capitals, other marbles, and potteries. A beautiful mosaic,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 18 ft., representing the "Triumph of Amphitrite," was also found. In one place at a depth of nearly 20 ft., six stones were found regularly laid, one on top of the other, for a distance of about 33 ft. Then followed thick walls of rubble and red mortar, without cement, indicating a remote period. A fallen vault, a group of immense blocks of granite, together with large stone slabs, and polished marble projections suggestive of tombs, were also discovered. Further investigation is needed before these ruins can be entirely explained and the relation of the parts established.

**ORIGIN OF CERTAIN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—In an article in the February issue of *Man*, Professor Ridgeway discusses the origin of the guitar and fiddle. Certain stringed instruments, such as the harp and lyre, have long been considered as derived from the shooting bow, but a further explanation is needed in the case of the guitar and fiddle. In the north of Europe the musical instruments were developed from the bow and no sounding board was used. But in the Mediterranean basin the tortoise shell was used as a sounding board down to a late period, and tradition carries its use in this manner back to an early period. In Africa at present stringed instruments with resonators formed of tortoise shell or of gourds, or fashioned from wood, in imitation of them, are still used by the natives. From a blending of the bow type and type of instrument made from the round gourd came the banjo, and from the melon-shaped one, the mandolin. In the primitive forms there were not a number of strings, but one long string passed up and down through notches at each end. The tortoise-shell instruments each had a waist formed by the conformation of the shell. In this waist Professor Ridgeway sees the origin of the waist in the guitar and violin.

SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY.—The *American Journal of Archaeology* announces that the Archaeological Institute of America, through its committee on American Archaeology, has established a School of American Archaeology, as had been previously proposed. The object of the school is to conduct the researches of the institute in the American field and afford opportunities for field work and training to students of archaeology. The school will direct the expeditions of local societies, and maintain archaeological researches in the various culture areas of the American continent. The management of the school is in the hands of the Committee on American Archaeology of the Institute, with the Director of American Archaeology as the executive officer. Mr. Edgar L. Hewett now holds that position.

Four expeditions have been arranged for 1908: One to the Pueblo ruins in the Colorado tributaries of the McElmo canyon, in the southwestern part of the state, beginning on June 15; one to the Pueblo and Cliff House ruins in the Utah tributaries of the McElmo canyon, beginning June 1; one to the Pueblo and Cliff House ruins of Pajarito Plateau, in the northern part of New Mexico, beginning August 15; one to Central America for the study of the Maya culture, beginning about December 1.

FURTHER EXCAVATIONS AT LONG'S HILL, NEBRASKA.—Mr. Robert F. Gilder has continued his excavations at Long's Hill, Nebraska (See RECORDS OF THE PAST, Vol. VI, pp. 35, 40, and 76), with the result that additional skeletal parts have been found. In January, 1908, a trench was sunk 50 ft., north of the former excavations. For 2 ft. the earth consisted of a mixture of dark and light soil. Three feet from the surface parts of a skeleton were found. The bones lay north and south, with the head to the north. Close to the skull were a few shells. West of the skull and shells lay a black flint punch,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 1 in. Near by was a large barbed arrowhead of flint, similar to the arrowheads from the Mississippi Valley, known as the Mound-builder type. Neither of these flints, says Mr. Gilder, is native to this section. The anterior part of the skull is missing. The two femora, part of two pelvis, a dozen vertebræ, and numerous bits of ribs were saved. The position of the bones was similar to that of those found on the burned clay area of Long's Hill, except that the skull lay at the north. The earth beneath was unmoved loess. Later another trench was dug 44 ft. north of this last one. At about the same depth were found the remains of an Indian woman. The skull, which was entire, is low-browed. The skeletal parts found correspond, for the most part, to those found in the former trench. Fractured drift spalls, flint scrapers, and a shell ornament were found in connection with the human remains.

WORK OF PROFESSOR BURROWS IN BOEOTIA DURING 1907.—During September, 1907, Professor Burrows, of Cardiff, Wales, carried on excavations at Rhitsóna, in Boeotia. This site has been identified with the ancient city of Mycalessus. The work resulted

in a large find of Hellenic tombs with a remarkable series of vases and figurines. Especially beautiful is a Red Figure cup, apparently representing a parody on a fight between Heracles and an Amazon. Certain of the black ware found shows a new polychromy, men in crushed-strawberry red and brownish-yellow horses painted on a white slip. A figurine showing a cook grating something over a confection lying before him on a round plate is interesting for the brightness of the color, in contrast to the usual faded condition of the coloring on ancient figurines when found. The main importance of this work is in the idea which it affords of comparative date of the early Boeotian pottery. Most tomb-areas of Boeotia have been opened by illicit private diggers, and no scientific record kept. "Boeotian Geometric" has been supposed to be confined to the VIII, or VII century B. C., but here large quantities, coarser, to be sure, are found to have existed in the last half of the VI century. It occurs in 4 tombs with Black Figure vases and in two of these with Red Figure ware also. Each tomb was a single interment, as photographs taken at the time of first opening show. The date of the graves, the last half of the VI century, goes to support the topographical evidence on which Rhitsóna has been identified with Mycalessus, for the prosperity of the latter city came to an end in the VI century. The remains showing above ground, which have formerly been supposed to mark the site of the city, Professor Burrows believes to be of Byzantine origin. However, one and a half feet below the surface, near the tomb-area explored, he found a wall which is almost certainly Hellenic.

**REPORTS OF THE CORNELL EXPEDITION TO ASIA MINOR.**—Preliminary reports of the results of the Cornell expedition to Asia Minor have appeared. The principal sites have been fixed astronomically, while the territory between has been filled in with the compass and trocheameter. All the Hittite sites west of Kaisariyah and Konia have been visited and inscriptions collected. At Boghaz-Keuy the large Hittite inscription, one of the largest known and generally considered quite illegible, was studied and the greater part of it recovered. At Kara Burun a new Hittite inscription was discovered. A squeeze of Monumentum Ancyranum was made. Many new classic and Arabic inscriptions were copied. At Angora and Boghaz-Keuv a number of cuneiform tablets and a Hittite seal were obtained. The pre-classic site of Iconium, the most important city of southeastern Asia Minor has been found. Much of the pottery found there is similar to the early types from Troy. Some specimens are of Mycenæan character. It seems probable, judging from the work done, that some of the general views in regard to the early peoples of Asia Minor must be modified or even abandoned. A marble idol of a type hitherto found only in the Greek islands in pre-Mycenæan settlements was secured at Angora. This gives an interesting link between Greece and Asia Minor. Important additions and corrections have been made to 9 Hittite inscriptions and 10 new ones have been discovered. At Isbeyuk, below Derende, the expedition found remains of a once splendid

monument. The sculptures depict a group of 3 men and a fourth standing on the back of a charging bull. They also secured the inscription on the black basalt stone at Bogcha on the Hayls. The stone had been long known, but there seems to be no record of the publication or copying of the inscription. Doctor Olmstead thinks the mound at Arslan Tepe, near Melitene, ought to be excavated. The top contains Byzantine ruins, while the Hittite stratum reaches 50 ft. from the ground and a lower stratum 44 ft. deep is pre-Hittite. After spending the summer and autumn in Asia Minor, the expedition passed into Assyria and Persia.



#### MIGRATION OF THE EARLY BABYLONIAN CIVILIZATION

The following letter to The Editor will be of general interest to our readers:

Having read attentively your paper in the last RECORDS OF THE PAST, on "Influence of the Glacial Epoch on the Early History of Mankind," I wish to send you, along with my congratulations, my essential assent to all the points which you bring out. I am convinced, and confirmed by your review, of the correctness of my discussion of similar events in America, as published in RECORDS OF THE PAST of last May and June. I am glad that American research is leading off on some of these grand conclusions as to early man. Necessarily I was restricted to America. I did not suppose that so soon the same course of events would be so convincingly set forth for Europe and Asia. It seems now safe to assume that those old Eastern civilizations antedated the Glacial epoch and survived through it and were sustained by it. Your ingenious explanation of the fundamental cause for the abandonment of the Asiatic plains, and the movement to Europe, both as results of the retirement of the ice age, seems to me to furnish a strong point in your argument. It has always been to me an insurmountable difficulty to account for such a movement. No people would leave the vast artificial works of Babylonia voluntarily, to settle in a country more bleak and inhospitable. If their sources of irrigation were dried up, by the diminution of the mountain glaciers, there must have been no alternative but general migration. That movement must have been, therefore, post-glacial, and the incoming hordes must have driven out a less cultured people, viz., the Glacial man of the Somme gravels.

"We have got to account for this earlier type of man. Who was he, and whence did he come? He can hardly be said to have come from Asia by the Bering Sea passage (admitting such an actuality), for we find throughout the world, judging from the stone implements found, even in Egypt and in the Sahara desert (by Foureau), that similar types of culture were scattered, even then, as widely as now. There is the great problem. Shall we ever solve it?"

N. H. WINCHELL.

Minnesota Historical Society.

